



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

who has done honor to his country, and of whom his countrymen may well be proud. We join our heartiest wishes to those of his other friends for his safe and successful return from the expedition on which, undeterred by the failure of his first attempt, he set forth last year.

A notice of the book would be incomplete without commendation of the great excellence of the wood-cuts with which it is illustrated. In spirit and execution they are alike admirable; and no higher praise can be given them than that which most of them deserve, of being true illustrations of the narrative.

16. — *Zulu Land, or Life among the Zulu-Kafirs of Natal and Zulu Land.* By Rev. LEWIS GROUT. Philadelphia. 12mo. pp. 351.

PORT NATAL, on the southeastern coast of Africa, was discovered by the celebrated navigator, Vasco de Gama, five years after the first voyage of Columbus to this country. He named the region *Tierra de Natal*, or Land of the Nativity, from the circumstance that he first came upon it on the 25th of December. Around the bay and port of Natal dwell the Zulu-Kafirs, a branch of the great African race which is known sometimes as the Zingian. In late years the land of the Zulus has been brought before the public with some prominence as the see of an eccentric Bishop of the Church of England. Dr. Colenso and Mr. Grout were laborers in the same field, though their notions were so different as to bring on a local controversy of some importance on polygamy, the precursor of the greater discussion which is still exciting the minds of English theologians.

A few of our countrymen have for thirty years been accustomed to watch the progress of events in that remote region of the earth, because an enterprising band of Americans has been there, engaged in promoting the intellectual and moral culture of the natives, and in endeavoring to diffuse among them the principles of Christianity. They have reduced the language to writing; and one of their number, the author of this volume, has prepared a grammar of the Zulu tongue, which is not only a great service to the native people and to the European emigrants, but is an interesting and valuable contribution to general philological science.

But we apprehend that the public generally has no adequate notion of the remarkable infusion of European ideas and institutions which is steadily in progress on the southeastern coast of Africa. Americans have been so much absorbed with the African question at home, that they have paid but little attention to the noteworthy encroachments which the British are making on the continent which has so long been

regarded as sealed against the progress of civilization. But to sagacious Englishmen the vision of a new East-Indian empire has already dawned. It has been proved that enterprise alone is necessary to develop an important trade in Southeastern Africa. Commerce has already obtained a firm foothold, new exploring expeditions are continually at work, and her Majesty's government, quick to foresee and protect the interests of her commercial subjects, improves systematically every opportunity to establish the authority of the British on all the confines of Ethiopia. Where these movements will end, no one can foretell. The plan of English supremacy, though not avowed, is obvious; and its results on the welfare of the African must be important. As the fate of the American people seems inevitably intertwined with that of the African, we ought not to be indifferent to the influences which are thus at work across the seas. From this point of view we regard the volume of Mr. Grout as an important contribution, not merely to the religious, but also to the political history of the times. He is known to be a scholar, discriminating and exact. For fifteen years, beginning in 1847, he resided in Zulu Land. He has inquired into the history, laws, and usages of the native people, he has investigated to some extent the geology, the botany, and the animal life of the region, and he has watched the progress of European emigration and civilization. His story is therefore varied and trustworthy; and although the literary structure of his narrative is not as satisfactory as we wish it were, his book gives us much valuable information.

Twenty-two years have now passed since the English extended their jurisdiction over the region immediately around Port Natal, and they are now proposing to include still more of the Zulu country. In 1856, Natal was erected into a separate colony, having a lieutenant-governor, and a legislative council of sixteen members, four of whom the crown appoints, and the rest are chosen by the people. Among the principles laid down by the British government in organizing the colony, slavery in any shape was declared unlawful, and moreover, in the eye of the law there is no disqualification whatever founded on color, origin, language, or creed. These wise political maxims have contributed to the prosperity of all parties, and now the Dutch and English emigrants live harmoniously with the natives. "When Queen Victoria adopted Natal as an English colony," says Mr. Grout, "she came into possession of a gem of no ordinary value; nor is it often that a new land makes a surer, steadier advance than this has done since it came under her benignant rule." From 1846 to 1861, fifteen years, the shipping which arrived at Natal increased from 30 vessels, averaging 117 tons, to 97 vessels, averaging 198 tons. Only one of these 97 vessels came from the United

States. The imports during this period went up from £40,000 to £400,000. The exports in 1861 were,—wool, £33,000; ivory, £23,000; sugar, £20,000; butter, £15,000; and hides, £11,000. Banks, newspapers, a hospital, a library, and churches of several denominations, are all thriving. It is estimated that 12,000 white persons are living in the country.

From these brief statements it is clear that a great work is in progress in Zulu Land. It is true that the missionaries sent out from this and other countries can show but little result as yet from their labors in the way of positive impression upon the natives; but ninety energetic men, laboring in forty stations, and supported by all the influence of European civilization in a large and thriving colony, will certainly accomplish much. This volume gives us the record of the work of pioneers. A few years hence we shall hear from the reapers.

17.—*Moods*. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT, Author of "Hospital Sketches." Loring, Publisher. Boston. 1865. 12mo.

UNDER the above title, Miss Alcott has given us her version of the old story of the husband, the wife, and the lover. This story has been told so often that an author's only pretext for telling it again is his consciousness of an ability to make it either more entertaining or more instructive; to invest it with incidents more dramatic, or with a more pointed moral. Its interest has already been carried to the furthest limits, both of tragedy and comedy, by a number of practised French writers: under this head, therefore, competition would be superfluous. Has Miss Alcott proposed to herself to give her story a philosophical bearing? We can hardly suppose it.

We have seen it asserted that her book claims to deal with the "doctrine of affinities." What the doctrine of affinities is, we do not exactly know; but we are inclined to think that our author has been somewhat maligned. Her book is, to our perception, innocent of any doctrine whatever.

The heroine of "*Moods*" is a fitful, wayward, and withal most amiable young person, named Sylvia. We regret to say that Miss Alcott takes her up in her childhood. We are utterly weary of stories about precocious little girls. In the first place, they are in themselves disagreeable and unprofitable objects of study; and in the second, they are always the precursors of a not less unprofitable middle-aged lover. We admit that, even to the middle-aged, Sylvia must have been a most engaging little person. One of her means of fascination is to disguise